REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as presently amended and in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 20 and 23-41 are pending in the present application. No claims have been added, amended or canceled by the present Reply.

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 20, 23-25, 27-30, 32-35 and 37-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Kashiwagi et al. in view of Abe et al.; and claims 26, 31, 36 and 41 were rejected as unpatentable over Kashiwagi et al. in view of Abe et al. and Okada et al.

Claims 20, 23-25, 27-30, 32-35 and 37-40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Kashiwagi et al. in view of Abe et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Amended independent claim 20 includes a combination of features and is directed to a method for creating seamless presentation information of picture data in a recording medium. The method includes recording picture data on the recording medium by grouping the picture data into objects, determining if the recorded picture data is a still picture or a moving picture, and creating the seamless presentation information for each object only when the determining step determines the recorded picture data is the moving picture. Independent claims 27, 32 and 37 include similar features in a varying scope.

These features are supported at least by Figures 7 and 9 and the corresponding descriptions in the specification. For example, Figure 9 illustrates recording picture data on the recording medium by grouping the picture data into objects (S33), determining if the recorded picture data is a still picture or a moving picture (S37), and creating the seamless presentation

information for each object only when the determining step determines the recorded picture data

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is the moving picture (S41). Figure 7B also illustrates the seamless presentation information

(VOB FIRST SCR and VOB LAST SCR) for each object being created only for a moving

picture (note Figure 7A for a still picture does not include this seamless presentation data). As

shown in FIG. 7B, the seamless presentation information includes information corresponding to

a presentation order in which the objects are to be presented.

As discussed in the background of the invention, the conventional art records the

seamless presentation regardless of whether or not the picture data is a moving or still picture,

which unnecessarily increases the size of the navigation information file (see paragraph [0018]

of the present Application). The present invention advantageously solves this problem by

determining if the recorded picture data is a still picture or a moving picture, and creating the

seamless presentation information for each object only when the recorded picture data is the

moving picture.

The Office Action indicates Kashiwaga et al. does not teach recording still images and

therefore determining if the recorded picture is a still picture or moving picture and relies on Abe

et al. as teaching this feature. The Office Action also indicates it would have been obvious to

those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kashiwaga et al. with Abe

et al. to achieve the claimed invention.

However, combining Abe et al. with Kashiwaga et al. still does not teach or suggest the

claimed invention. That is, Abe et al. merely discloses switching between video and still pictures

and using a different compression scheme for still pictures and video pictures (see, for example,

column 5, lines 13-32 of Abe et al.). Thus, combining Abe et al. with Kashiwaga et al. would

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merely result in different compression schemes being used.

In more detail, combining Abe et al. into Kashiwaga et al. would result in a determination

as to whether an image is a still image or moving image, and then using a particular compression

scheme for still or moving images. The compressed still and moving images are still intermixed

and handled as described in the Background of the Invention (i.e., seamless presentation

information is added regardless of whether or not the picture data is a moving or still picture).

The description in Abe et al. about using different compression schemes for still and moving

pictures does not correspond to creating seamless presentation data for each object only when the

recorded picture data is a moving picture. That is, the seamless presentation data is added after

the data is compressed and thus the disclosure in Abe et al. would not affect adding seamless

presentation data (i.e., Abe et al. only teaches using a different compression scheme for still and

moving pictures). That is, there is no description in either reference about providing seamless

presentation data for only moving pictures when the data includes both video and still images in

which the presentation information includes information corresponding to a presentation order in

which the objects are to be presented.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted independent claims 20, 27, 32 and 37 and each

of the claims depending therefrom are allowable.

Further, it is respectfully submitted the other rejection noted in the Office Action has also

been overcome as claims rejected therein are dependent claims and Okada et al. also does not

teach or suggest the features now recited in the corresponding amended independent claims.

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CONCLUSION

Should there be any matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the

Examiner is respectfully requested to contact David Bilodeau (Reg. No. 42,325) at 703-25-8072,

to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present

Application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future

replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any

additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: June 6, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

Esther H. Chong

Registration No.: 40,953

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

8110 Gatehouse Road

Suite 100 East

P.O. Box 747

Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747

(703) 205-8000

Attorney for Applicant